

Syrians that day. They were identified as an Israeli tank crew, and reported missing in Damascus. The Israeli tank, flying the Syrian and Palestinian flag, was greeted with cheers from bystanders.

Since that terrible day in 1982, the governments of Israel and the United States have been doing their utmost by working with the office of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations, and other international bodies to obtain any possible information about the fate of the missing soldiers. According to the Geneva Convention, Syria is responsible for the fates of the Israeli soldiers because the area in Lebanon where the soldiers disappeared was continually controlled by Syria. To this day, despite promises made by the government of Syria and by the Palestinians, very little information has been released about the condition of Zachary Baumel, Zvi Feldman, and Yehudah Katz.

Today marks the anniversary of the day that these soldier were reported missing in action. Twenty-one painful years have passed since their families have seen their sons, and still Syria has not revealed their whereabouts nor provided any information as to their condition.

One of these missing soldiers, Zachary Baumel, is an American citizen from my home of Brooklyn, NY. An ardent basketball fan, Zachary began his studies at the Hebrew School in Boro Park. In 1979, he moved to Israel with other family members and continued his education at Yeshivat Hesder, where religious studies are integrated with army service. When the war with Lebanon began, Zachary was completing his military service and was looking forward to attending Hebrew University, where he had been accepted to study psychology. But fate decreed otherwise and on June 11, 1982, he disappeared with Zvi Feldman and Yehudah Katz.

During the 106th Congress, I cosponsored and helped to pass Public Law 106-89, which specifies that the State Department must raise the plight of these missing soldiers in all relevant discussions and report findings to Congress regarding the development in the Middle East. We need to know that every avenue has been pursued in order to help bring about the speedy return of these young men. Therefore, I strongly feel that we must be sure to continue the full implementation of Public Law 106-89, so that information about these men can be brought to light.

Zachary's parents Yonah and Miriam Baumel have been relentless in their pursuit of information about Zachary and his compatriots. I have worked closely with the Baumels, as well as the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, and the American Coalition of Missing Israeli Soldiers, and the MIA Task Force of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. These

groups have been at the forefront of this pursuit of justice. I want to recognize their good work and ask my colleagues to join me in supporting their efforts. For two decades these families have been without their children. Answers are long overdue.

The agony of the families of these kidnapped Israeli soldiers is extreme. They have not heard a word regarding the fate of their sons. I believe that we must pledge to do our utmost to obtain information about these soldiers and to bring them home, for the sake of peace, decency and humanity.

THE COAL ACT

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, on June 10, Senator GRASSLEY, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, issued a statement concerning the Coal Act, included in the 1992 Energy bill, and very specifically the intolerable situation regarding reachback and superreachback coal companies.

The tax levied on these companies in that act is unfair. It never should have been enacted to begin with. It even applies to companies that are no longer in the coal mining business. The Coal Act created the combined benefit fund, CBF, in an attempt to solve many of the pension problems of retired coal miners. There were never any hearings. There was no serious debate on the Senate floor.

The combined benefit fund is approaching insolvency. There are accountants who today would say it is already insolvent. It has been saved from terminable illness only by annual appropriations in recent Appropriations bills. These appropriations do not permanently solve the problem.

I, for a number of years, have attempted to pass legislation to solve this issue. It is my hope that the House of Representatives would at last send to the Senate a bill rectifying this problem so we might also enact it and at least put an end to this inequity.

DEDICATION OF THE BATTLE CREEK FEDERAL CENTER

Mrs. DOLE. Mr. President, on Saturday, May 31, I had the honor of being present at the renaming of the Battle Creek, MI Federal Center for three American heroes, the late Senator Phil Hart, my husband Bob Dole, and my Senate colleague DAN INOUE.

This recognition would not have happened without the efforts of my friend and colleague, CARL LEVIN. At the dedication Senator LEVIN spoke eloquently and his message about honor, duty, country captured the attention and respect of all those present at this important event. I thank him again and ask unanimous consent that his remarks be included in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"What an overwhelming moment this is for all of us just to be with these heroes and

their families. For Barb and me it's a treasured moment to join with Bob Dole, Danny Inouye, and two sons of Phil Hart, Jim and Walter Hart; to be with my colleague Libby Dole. You know, I used to say that the U.S. Senate was the world's most exclusive club. They used to say that. But now, Barb, my wife, and Bob will testify to this, are members of the truly most exclusive club in the world which is the Senate's spouse club, because now that Libby Dole is in the Senate, Bob Dole knows what it's like to be a Senate spouse.

Thanks are due to so many people for making this day possible. We are very grateful to the General Services Administration for their prompt response to the idea; Administrator Perry, thank you. To the people of Battle Creek, first and foremost, for again accepting three American soldiers into your heart as you did tens of thousands of American soldiers many years ago. By renaming this building and accepting these three names, you have again said what this community truly is all about and what you, in Battle Creek, and what the workers in this federal center are all about. Thank you for taking them back into your hearts and embracing them by accepting these three names.

For thousands of young soldiers, this was the place they came home, the place where a grateful America cared for the injuries they received defending our nation. And today, by renaming this building we are paying tribute to three soldiers who became close friends during their convalesces at Percy Jones Army Hospital, and went on to serve together in the United States Senate. Renaming the federal center after these three heroes recognizes their unique achievements while honoring all those who received care here and who provided care here. As a new generation of valiant soldiers emerges from the conflict in the Persian Gulf, and we greeted many of them just a few weeks ago here in Battle Creek, it is more appropriate than ever we remember past heroes who were wounded in service to their country. By honoring these three men we will inspire a new generation to follow their example.

Phil Hart, a native son of Michigan, was wounded during the D-Day assault. He spent more than three months at the Army hospital here in Battle Creek. According to Bob Dole, Phil Hart would tirelessly spend from morning 'til night running errands for the rest of us. He was, in Bob Dole's words, and I know Danny Inouye shared this very deeply, 'he was without a doubt one of the finest men I ever knew'. Phil Hart became the conscious of the Senate, whose decency was legendary and whose integrity was so deep that he would without flinching take on an unpopular cause, or a powerful constituency, for the good of the nation.

Bob Dole arrived at Percy Jones in a plaster body cast. His recovery program overall took three years, which underscores his courage and his determination. When told by doctors his disability would be career-dooming, he refused to accept their diagnosis and he fought successfully to prove them wrong. In his first speech in the Senate, in 1969, which was 25-years to the day after his serious wounds were received in Italy, leading his squad of the 10th Mountain Division in the Italian Alps, Bob Dole, in that first speech, called for the creation of a commission to seek ways to assist people with disabilities. Two decades later, the Americans With Disabilities Act crowned that effort and in Bob Dole's last speech in the United States Senate, he spoke of his meeting and his friendship, his lifelong friendship that was created here with Phil Hart and Danny Inouye.

As a seventeen-year-old, Danny Inouye joined the Army. He joined the 443rd Regimental Combat Team, the 'go for broke' regiment comprised of Japanese American soldiers. Their courage, in the face of often-insurmountable odds made them the most decorated unit in Europe. His extraordinary display of valor led to him receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor.

I want to read just a few words from that particular Medal of Honor award to Danny Inouye. 'He directed his platoon through a hail of automatic weapon and small arms fire. In a swift and developing movement that resulted in the capture of an artillery and mortar post, he brought his men within 40-yards of the hostile force. Emplaced in bunkers and rock formations, the enemy halted the advance with crossfire from three machine guns. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Second Lieutenant Daniel Inouye crawled up the treacherous slope to within five yards of the nearest machine gun and hurled two grenades, destroying the emplacement. Before the enemy could retaliate, he stood up and neutralized a second machine gun. Although wounded by a sniper's bullet, he continued to engage other hostile positions at close range until an exploding grenade shattered his right arm. Despite the intense pain, he refused evacuation and continued to direct his platoon until enemy resistance was broken, and his men were again deployed in defensive positions.'

Now, I read that, not to single out Danny, but to remind us all, that all the while that he, and so many other Americans of Japanese descent like Danny, were fighting for us. Their families were in internment camps, where they had been placed because of their ancestry during World War II, having been torn from their homes at the beginning of the war. In combat, these men learned a valuable lesson that shaped their work in the Senate. In the foxhole, there are no Democrats and Republicans, liberals or conservatives. There are only Americans. Having fought to defeat those who would steal our nation's freedom, each of them, in their Senate careers, sought to ensure that all Americans would continue to realize the promise of justice and liberty, a promise in our Constitution.

Tom Brokaw's name has been mentioned and I just wanted to read for you a short excerpt for an interview that Tom Brokaw had with Larry King:

Tom Brokaw: "Difficult conditions are a test for great people. About whether they can measure up to it or not. And a lot of these veterans that I have written about", referring to his book, "said that it made a man out of me, or a young woman would say I went from being a giddy teenager to being a mature woman overnight."

And then Brokaw went on, 'I'll just tell you one quick story. I've been talking about the renewed need for public service and having a sense that you do owe your country something. In one hospital ward in Michigan, there was a young man from Kansas who had had his arm shattered in combat in Italy, and in the next bed was a young man from Honolulu who was a Japanese American, who had lost his arm in the 442nd, and in the third bed was a young man from a family in Michigan who was also wounded. And he was able to get out of the hospital, to get theatre tickets and other things. Bob Dole was one. Danny Inouye was the other one. And Phil Hart, for whom the largest Senate office building is now named, was the third one. And they talked about their future lives, and they all decided it would be public service. They had just given up their youth in combat, but they came back and said they wanted to get involved running for public office. And they all ended up in the Senate.'

Larry King said, "Who could write that? That's fiction." And Tom Brokaw said, "I know, it's amazing."

This building has helped define our nation for one hundred years, and how truly fitting it is that three of our nations heroes, in war and in peace, whose lives were first intertwined so closely here, whose friendships were forged here, who had a seminal life experience here, who were later united in the Senate, are reunited again in the naming, and renaming, of this federal building. They gained strength here, and then they gave again of that strength to brighten the future of the nation that they loved. The renaming of this building after them is icing on the 100th birthday cake of this wonderful, historic building.

Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR JACQUES PAUL KLEIN

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a friend and an outstanding citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Ambassador Jacques Paul Klein, on the occasion of his retirement from the U.S. Foreign Service.

Ambassador Klein was born in Selestat in the Alsace region of France in 1939 and spent the first 5 years of his life living in a war zone. When World War II ended, Ambassador Klein and his mother came to the United States in search of a better life and a brighter future. They settled in Chicago, where Mr. Klein worked his way through school and eventually joined the U.S. Air Force, volunteering to serve his new country in Vietnam. In so doing, he realized a dream that started as a young boy when he watched victorious allied fighter planes flying over France.

In 1971 Mr. Klein joined the Foreign Service. His initial tour of duty was in the Center of the Executive Secretariat, Office of the Secretary of State. He was posted abroad to serve as Consular Officer at the American Consulate General in Bremen, Germany. In 1979 he was selected to attend the National War College and upon graduation served as a Senior Advisor for International Affairs to the Secretary of the Air Force. In 1990 he once again answered the call of his country returning to Europe to serve as Senior Political Advisor to the Commander and Chief of the United States European Command in Stuttgart, Germany.

In 1996 United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali selected him to serve as Transitional Administrator for Eastern Slavonia and Baranya with the rank of Under Secretary-General. After directing another successful international mission, Ambassador Klein once again answered the call of his country—accepting the nomination of the U.S. Government as the Principal Deputy High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 1999 after more than 2 years of dedicated work to rebuild the war-torn Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Klein was named by United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan as Under Secretary General to the United Nations Mission

in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under the direction of Ambassador Klein, the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina completed the most extensive police reform and restructuring mission ever undertaken at the United Nations.

Ambassador Klein's distinguished career in the U.S. Foreign Service and U.S. Air Force and Air Force Reserve demonstrates his continued willingness to valiantly serve his country. In addition to retiring as Major General of the U.S. Air Force, Ambassador Klein has been awarded the Secretary of Defense Outstanding Public Service award, the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal, and a Bronze Star.

I am particularly proud of Ambassador Klein for his service to the United States and to the international community. His hard work and commitment to further the cause of international peace, to alleviate suffering, and to help those affected by international conflict have made him a respected member of the U.S. Foreign Service. His central goal in life has been to give something back, through his military and government service, to the country that took him in after World War II and provided him with so many opportunities. To that end, he has been a success that all Virginians and all Americans can be proud of.

I wish to extend my sincerest congratulations to Ambassador Jacques Paul Klein and his family on the occasion of his retirement. I am honored to recognize his many accomplishments and applaud his distinguished service to our great Nation.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF JANINE LOUISE JOHNSON

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am here to remember the life of Janine Johnson—formerly with the Senate's Office of Legislative Counsel—who sadly passed away last month while still in the prime of her young life of 37 years.

Janine served in the Senate for 13 years. Some of her major responsibilities included drafting child nutrition and agriculture legislation for me, and for many other Senators.

After beginning her work for the Senate, she had a hand in crafting every major child nutrition law while I was chairman of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee, when Senator LUGAR took over as chairman after me, and for Chairman TOM HARKIN.

She will be sorely missed as the Senate prepares to complete the child nutrition reauthorization this year.

She was a careful, creative, and precise drafter of some of America's most important nutrition laws, which stand now in silent testament to her life.

She was as cheerful and careful at 2:00 p.m. working out complicated drafts, as she was at 2:00 a.m. working on even more complicated drafts. My senior nutrition counsel for many years, Ed Barron, drove her home more than once after the metro closed at midnight.